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Internal Improvement.

UNION CANAL COMPANY.

REPORT of the President and Managers of the Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania, to the Stockholders; made in compliance with the provisions contained in their act of incorporation.

Those persons, to whom trusts of an important kind have been confided, naturally feel some anxiety, to explain the course of their proceedings, and more particularly, when required to do so by the charter from which they receive their appointments. To feelings of this kind, the Managers of the Union Canal Company, are not insensible; and their determination has received a new impulse, from the wish at this time so universally expressed, in favour of internal improvement. In the chasm produced by the subsidence of party passions, it is gratifying to observe the space filled with rational schemes for moral reform and physical advancement. So long as these sentiments shall influence the public mind, the prospect may be considered flattering, and neither the capacity nor the will can be wanting in a community so justly enlightened to its true interest and happiness.

The views which gave rise to the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Company, originated with men of enlarged and comprehensive minds, whose patriotic wishes for the improvement of the state, was seconded by their personal interest for its success. They saw that no single scheme, could develop and bring into action at once, so many sources of wealth, as the connexion of the waters of the two great rivers, the Delaware, and the Susquehanna. That they were correct in this opinion, experience has shown, as it is believed, not an individual can be found, who has geographically examined those rivers,

but will admit the truth. But to them, like the sojourners in the wilderness, it was denied to see the promised land. Few, if any of them, at this day remain to witness the efforts now making, to revive their long dormant plans. Though now insensible to what is passing, had they done nothing more than plan so great a work of inland navigation, it would of itself be abundantly sufficient to award them the praise of honourable notice, as benefactors of their country. But those men did more than plan, they executed in part their work, and marked the course which must hereafter be followed. Public opinion, however, at an important crisis of the work, seemed to desert them, not so much from a want of confidence in its success, as from the extensive foreign trade, which about that time was thrown into the hands of our merchants, by the war which then and for a long time after devastated Europe. The immense gains from mercantile adventures, called off the public attention from what proposed to it less expeditious returns. From that time to the present, intervening causes have delayed and diminished the ardour for national works, requiring time to mature and complete.—Opinions are now, by a change of circumstances, happily returning to what they formerly were, accompanied not only with the inclination, but the means, from individual and state ability, to complete with facility these great designs.

So many years have elapsed, since the junction of the waters of the Susquehanna and the Delaware was first attempted, that little more of its design is generally known, than what its name indicates. It is therefore proposed to give a brief view of the origin and progress, as well as the nature of the undertaking, its practicability of execution, and the difficulties sustained and finally overcome, in preserving the property of the Company, and paying all its engagements with fidelity.

The Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania, having immediately in view the con-

nexion of the waters of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill with the Delaware, and more remotely, those of the Susquehanna with the western waters, was incorporated by an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 2d April, 1811. Previously to its formation, separate companies had been incorporated for the same designated object—one of them under the name of the President, Managers and Company of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Navigation, on the 29th September, 1791—The other, under the name of The President, Managers and Company of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Navigation, on the 10th April, 1792.

The former Company was incorporated for the purpose of making a Canal and Lock Navigation between the rivers Schuylkill and Susquehanna, by the waters of Tulpehocken, Quittapahilla and Swatara, in the counties of Berks and Dauphin; and the latter for the purpose of a canal and water communication between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, supplying the city of Philadelphia with wholesome water, and for constructing wet and dry docks for the accommodation of vessels entering that port. The works on both were carried on for some time under the direction of William Weston, Esq. an engineer of great experience. During the time he superintended, there was expended nearly two hundred thousand dollars on each Canal, and the works at both were suspended about the same time, for want of funds. The two Companies were authorised by law to raise by lottery the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, and there was raised by them a part of that sum. Difficulties occurring, many stockholders refused to make their payments, and chose rather to forfeit their shares than comply with the necessary requisitions made on them.

The affairs of the two Companies having become by means of the lottery claims in some measure blended, and the stock in both Companies principally owned by the same stockholders, they agreed to unite them under the name of "The Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania," and a new act of incorporation was procured. When the new Company was organised, the President and Managers proposed to raise money by loan, to prosecute the works, but without success. They then endeavoured to raise money by the lottery grant which was incorporated in their new charter; but from the irregularities of the former lottery, the public impression was much against it. Several classes have however been sold to different managers, on which small per centage only could be realized clear to the Company, with which they have paid all claims against them, and have yet to raise, under the authority of their charter, near three hundred thousand dollars, which may be effected within a reasonable time, as the speedy sale of tickets, and early payment of the prizes, has given the undertaking a fair claim to public notice. This sum, when raised, it is intended to apply exclusively to connect the Schuylkill and Susquehanna; as the part to

connect the Delaware and Schuylkill is not so immediately necessary, from the circumstance of a Company having been incorporated on a new plan, called "The Schuylkill Navigation Company," designed to render the Schuylkill completely navigable, by Dams and Side Locks. This Company has received liberal patronage from the state, as well as individuals, and a sum sufficient has been subscribed to complete the work, according to the plans of those persons who projected it, and are now carrying it into execution.

The work which has been done on the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, commenced at the Schuylkill, near to Norristown, 16 miles northwest from the city of Philadelphia.—The design was, among other things, to bring the water on a regular descent, to supply the city. The Canal at Norristown is forty-eight feet above the tide water of the Delaware, and considerably above the highest part of the city plot—three miles has been made from Norristown, and the same distance from Philadelphia. Mr. Weston states, in his report respecting the six miles of the Canal spoken of, that the upper and lower districts, containing the above mentioned quantity, have been far the most difficult and expensive in execution.

The dimensions of this Canal are as follows:

The width of the bottom, twenty feet.

The depth of water, three feet and a half.

The width of the Canal, thirty-three feet and a half.

The width of the towing path, ten feet.

The towing path, one foot above the surface of the water.

The Locks, to be constructed to admit boats of sixty feet in length, and nine feet in width.

The descent of the Canal, at the rate of two inches per mile.

Of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal, the summit level has been dug upwards of three miles, and five Locks at the east end have been completed; from thence upwards of four miles of the Canal have been excavated, also the feeders for the summit level.—From the expense of the work already executed, Mr. Weston estimates the cost of the whole at 450,000*l.* or upwards of \$1,221,000 to dig the Canal the whole distance of about 70 miles. Should the experiment now making on the Schuylkill succeed according to expectation, by making Dams and Side Locks, and that mode be adopted on the Tulpehocken and Swatara, the expense will be much lessened. Mr. Weston besides calculated on a considerable reduction in the cost of materials, and transportation of them, as the work progressed, in addition to which, at the time the work was done, a violent opposition existed against the undertaking, from the landholders and inhabitants, which made it necessary to give extravagant prices for the land for the track of the Canal, and for water rights, and other privileges; but the sentiments of the people it is believed have changed, and this change, it is expected, will have

the effect of lessening the future expenses of the Company in various ways.

The descent from the summit level of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal, near the town of Lebanon, is three hundred and ten feet to the Schuylkill; the descent from the same place to the Susquehanna has not been accurately ascertained. The dimensions of this section of the Canal are as follows:

The Canal. The Summit Level.

Width at the bottom, 20 feet,	20 feet.
Width of the Canal at top,	33½ do. 41 do.
Width of the towing path,	10 do. 10 do.
Towing path, above the water,	1 do. 1 do.
Depth of water,	3½ do. 6 do.
Locks now made 6 feet fall each, to admit boats of from 15 to 20 tons.	

The success of all Canals must depend upon the full and regular supply of water from their feeders. Should there be a scarcity of this indispensable article, the utility of the works must be proportionally lessened. So many years had elapsed since the first surveys and exploration had been made of the streams and springs near the summit level of the main Canal between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna, and the country having undergone changes, by the improved state of its agriculture, it was supposed that there might be cause to apprehend some deficiency of water in that quarter. To be correctly informed of this, as well as to examine whether new sources of supply were not to be had, the Company caused an examination to be made early in the present autumn, by able engineers and assistants, under the superintendence of the President of the Company, of all the neighbouring waters; and accurate levels taken of them; their report, which follows, will be found exceedingly favourable to the views of the Company, and warrant the expectation that a sufficiency of water is attainable whenever this great work shall recommence. The zeal and diligence of the engineers in performing this important trust confided to them, will be seen by the minuteness and accuracy of their details.

To the President of the Union Canal Company.
SIR,

Agreeable to your request, we met at Lebanon, the 11th September, and proceeded to ascertain what further supply of water could be had for the Canal from Little Swatara creek or its branches, commencing at the upper Lock cill, and extending the level towards Albert's mill, the most advantageous point to convey the water from, the top of the dividing ridge at the road from Myer's town to Jones' town, was found 61.55 feet above the summit level, water surface, and 55.52 feet above Kentner's mill dam, water surface, thence to Deep Run, a branch of said creek, where it crosses the road to Albert's mill, was found 50.68 feet above the summit level, and the water surface in Albert's mill dam was

62.97 feet below, so that no supply can be had from Little Swatara, or Deep Run, by reason of the great length of deep cutting to convey so small a stream as said run.

To the waters of Furnace creek we extended a survey across the Limestone Valley from the said upper Lock cill towards Zinn's mill; we found the spring head of Quittapahilla 33.74 feet below the summit, and the water surface at Zinn's dam 11.25 feet below, thence extending the survey up said Furnace creek, Bowman's mill dam water surface was 11.96 feet above, surface of George Smith's spring 16.05 feet above, and surface of Coleman's mill dam 67.34 feet above the summit level, thus finding a supply of all the water in Furnace creek taken at any point above Bowman's mill dam.

To the waters of Hammer creek, at Horst's mill, we extended the survey from Bowman's mill dam, crossing H. Smith's run, 21 feet above the summit level; thence to Dehner's run, where it crosses the great road from Shafterstown to Harrisburg, on the dividing ridge between Furnace and Hammer creeks—said run was 89.36 feet above the summit, and the water surface in Horst's mill dam, 104.48 feet above, which may be united with Furnace creek and said two runs, and conducted into the summit level, but at a very great expense, on account of the open limestone soil and serpentine route round the short ridges. We also ascertained, that Daubt's run, a branch of the Quittapahilla, on the northwest of the summit level, can be conveyed into Light's brook, where said brook is taken to supply the summit. A reference to the plan herewith exhibited, containing all the points, streams, and roads, noted in the different surveys, will show their situation, &c.

A statement of the quantity of water issuing from the following springs and runs:

Furnace creek, measured at Bowman's mill race,	46.449
Horst's mill stream, measured at the mill race,	22.737
Henry Smith's run,	2.008
Dehner's run,	2.005
Number of locks full, per day, from the southern waters,	73.199
Kentner's mill stream, measured below the contemplated dam,	7.895
Tice's run,	171
Breckbell's run, or Tulpehoccon creek, measured at the feeder,	4.031
Bailor's spring,	1.738
Peiffer's spring,	1.215
Shaeffer's spring, northern waters, contain	171
Punch spring,	1.504
Little-Punch spring,	708
Light's brook,	3.789
Daubt's run,	1.503
	22.725
Number of locks full, per day, in all the streams,	95.924

The waters of Furnace creek and Hammer creek, were measured by their velocity; the others, were run into boxes of 15 cubic feet, noting the time of filling, and repeating the operation until full proof was obtained of the box being filled in a given time. This quantity is much less than may be calculated on at this season; the springs and runs are now lower than they have been for twenty years past, as stated by Mr. Horst, Mr. Light, and several others of equal respectability.

It is our opinion, a large supply of water may be had at a very small expense, by means of two reservoirs—one of them at Light's meadow, and the other at Kentner's mill meadow; both of which places are particularly formed to catch large quantities of rain water; the soil being clay and slate, is equally favourable for its preservation. At Light's, a dam of 160 feet long and 15 high in the middle, will collect from the ridge about 700 acres of drainage, with a rapid descent; and when filled, will extend over a surface of seven acres, average depth six feet, and contain 535 locks full of water. At Kentner's mill meadow, a dam of 300 feet long, and 20 high in the middle, when filled, will cover a surface of 18 acres of six feet deep; and will collect a greater extent of drainage than Light's, with an equal descent, and contain 1375 locks full of water, making together 1910 locks full; which, added to the 691 locks full, of reserve in the summit level, according to Mr. Weston's printed report, makes 2601 locks full, of reserve. Which, with the supply of the northern streams, 22.7 locks full per day, we apprehend, will be adequate to the trade that may reasonably be supposed to pass over the summit, making proper allowance for exhalation and leakage; but in case the quantity should not be sufficient, the capacity of the reservoirs may be extended to contain the whole supply of the drainage, by increasing the height of the dams.

With the greatest respect,

We remain your most obedient servants,
ROBERT BROOKE,
JOSHUA SCOTT.

Lebanon, 8th October, 1818.

During the last year, a survey was made, under the authority of the state of Pennsylvania, to connect the Tioga branch of the Susquehanna with the Seneca lake, in the state of New-York, the navigation from which to lake Ontario, is already made practicable; and it appears from the report of the engineers, that no difficulty occurs but the great lockage being, from the summit level, where there is abundance of water, a fall of 445 8-10 feet to the lake, and 45 8-10 to Tioga river. The estimated expense is 583,300 dollars.

It has been represented, by persons possessing a general knowledge of the country between the west branch of Susquehanna and the Allegheny, and lake Erie, as well as the Juniata, that a water communication between them is practicable, and which the Union Canal Company is authorised to make; but not having information sufficiently particular,

nothing specific respecting those waters will now be submitted.

The statements which we have thus far ventured to make, have been given from what has come more immediately under our own notice. The public are as fully able as we are, to comprehend the great benefits that will result from the complete execution of the plans suggested. Few Canals have been more favourably placed, and from that cause so well adapted to accommodate a large and increasing country, with the means of transportation for their various products.

The extensive course of the Susquehanna, its branches and tributary streams, are too familiar to require explanation. Twenty counties in Pennsylvania, at the least, and ten millions of acres of rich soil, sustaining a large population, and capable of supporting infinitely more, look to this river as an outlet to their industry. When it reaches the mid-land counties, it is shut up by falls and shallows, and no safe navigation to an encouraging market can be had, without great risk and hazard of loss; a safe downward navigation from the Conewago falls, if practicable, which is doubted, can only be attained at immense expense; and could such navigation be completed, it must be confined to that alone, as the river never can be so improved as to admit a navigation upwards.

The Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal presents none of these difficulties. It will commence where the safe navigation of the Susquehanna terminates, and at a point well calculated to receive and convey the products of all the districts, near and accessible to this river; and when taken up there, a communication with the ocean will commence with little risk and expense.

Various points of connexion between the Susquehanna and the Atlantic, have long been sought for; and all of them considered by judicious and impartial men—men influenced by no causes of a local nature, but acting with enlarged views for the public good. The result of their inquiries has been, yielding a decided preference to the route designated by the Union Canal Company, as the least expensive, and uniting in it more advantages than any other. Whenever this work shall be completed, its effects will sensibly be felt in Pennsylvania, as well as the western states. Their improvement in their commercial and agricultural relations, will not be the least perceivable good; an extensive country, now without inhabitants, will then smile under the hand of cultivation, and a population of enlightened and virtuous citizens, will acknowledge its numerous blessings, readily attained, at no extraordinary cost.

The advantages, probably, resulting from this undertaking, are fully and ably described by Mr. Breck, in his Sketches on the Internal Improvement of Pennsylvania. This work, from its useful tendency, should be in the hands of all persons who feel the least desire to see the energies of the state, or individuals, directed to such undertakings. Equal credit is due to the author, for the great diligence

time has lost nothing. Relatively to man, time is immortal. Let us not then undertake a contest with this invulnerable veteran: in the place of losing it, by seeking to kill it, why not make of it a friend. It is never against the industrious man that time declares war; it would fear to buy the victory too dearly; it is against the idle and dissipated, whom indolence and luxury have rendered unable to defend themselves, that time constantly directs its attacks.

If there is any position in this world beyond the reach of contradiction, it is this, "that man is born for action."—Has fortune placed you above the necessity of daily labour, to which nature has subjected the human species?—Cultivate your mind, enlighten your understanding, create for yourself noble occupations; employ time to make you better, and consequently more happy; you will not then complain, that it oppresses you; you will feel its value, and only reproach it for the rapidity of its flight.

Time is never neuter; if it is not for us a useful friend, it becomes a dreadful enemy—at the same time let us bear in mind, that it is an enemy with whom we must live, since we only can escape from it by death.

I had proceeded thus far with my reflections on this serious subject, when Mr. Greville, whom I had not seen for a considerable time, entered my apartment. His visit at a time I had made my arrangements to be alone, was rather malapropos, which he soon discovered, and on being informed of the subject of my meditations, offered by way of atonement for the interruption, to introduce me to several characters, who would form an excellent commentary on my text.

I went out therefore with Monsieur de Greville in his cabriolet, who conducted me to the Rue Blanche, to see one of his friends, whose name by the bye, he with difficulty recollected. "You are going to see," said he, "a man who does nothing, says nothing, and thinks of nothing, and acquits himself of all that a *merveille*." We traversed the court, and found in the garden a little man of four feet and a half high, seated on a stool, contemplating attentively some tulips. After the first compliments, I congratulated Monsieur Despolieres (I had learnt his name) upon the taste he appeared to

have for botany. "I do not meddle with botany," said he; "I amuse myself with looking at these flowers, which I imported from Holland at a great expense. I am informed that I have a passion for them, and I admire them with my gardener two or three hours every morning;—*it is always so much taken from the day.*"

To keep up the conversation, I hazarded some reflections on the employment of time, to which he listened, or rather did not listen, looking alternately on his watch and his flowers—a clock was heard to strike;—"Thank heaven," said he rising, "it is eleven o'clock, and I am going to breakfast." "The air appears to have given you an appetite," said Greville—"No," answered he, "I am never hungry, but I set down to table four times a day, and remain at it a long time—*it is so much taken from the day.*"

Mons. Despolieres had taken enough of mine; we left him to breakfast alone, and went to see a Monsieur Labaunne;—this is a man who has lost the first quarter of an hour of his life, and passes the remainder in running after it. Of all the tenses in the language he only knows how to conjugate the future, and his existence is a long project. "You anticipate me," said he to Greville, "I ought to have called on you last week, first for the pleasure of seeing you, and then to talk with you respecting an important affair." "I am glad I have saved you the trouble;—the hermit to whom I have the honour of presenting you, is a man who does not stand on ceremony—he will take a book whilst we talk together."

M. Labaunne hastened to tranquillize me upon the fear I expressed of being troublesome;—"it is I," said he, "who have apologies to make;—"I was going out just as you entered;—I am expected at a house, where I ought to have been an hour ago."—"Do not let us stop you," said Greville. "It is the more painful to me to quit you," said the master of the house, at the same time running round his chamber with a hurried air, "as I shall now most assuredly not find the person at home to see whom I am going in such haste, and it will be the cause of my losing the whole day. I know nothing worse than these exact people, who always have their eyes on the clock, and who consider time as something of con-

sequence." "It is," answered I, "because, perhaps, they imagine life is made of it." "Let us fix upon a day to see each other," said Greville.—"Yes, certainly let us fix upon one," answered he, squeezing his hand, and off he went.

"There is a man," said I to my conductor, "whom no one will accuse of killing time; he would not know where to catch it."—

"He does not even know if it exists, and it is difficult to conceive the astonishment he discovers, whenever he is obliged to recognize its traces;—has he observed a rose-bush loaded with flowers? he is surprised three weeks afterwards, to find them faded. I lately visited him at the moment, when after an absence of eighteen years, his nephew, whom he had left in his cradle, was presented to him; he was very near refusing to acknowledge him; he did not conceive that an infant could become a man."

While talking about this original, we arrived at Madame Breffort's, cousin of M. de Greville. It was near one o'clock; she was still in bed; we were introduced. I wished to apologize for the intrusion.—"Greville did very right in bringing you," said she; "I begged him to do so. Your book has enabled me to pass away several hours, and it is a service I will never forget; time is so long, that we ought to be grateful to those who help us to get rid of it." "Without doubt," answered I, "when one has neither husband nor children." "How! neither husband nor children? I have both, Monsieur, and enough of them." "In that case, I should have supposed the cares and pleasures of a large family, would have occupied your time sufficiently."—"My husband has his business; I scarcely ever see him: my children have a governess, and teachers of every kind; I spare no expense for their education; I love them a great deal; but all that is soon done, and without novels, gaming, scandal and milliners, I do not know how we poor women, with a hundred thousand livres a year, could get through the day."

But time presses, and I must conclude for the present. At another opportunity, I may perhaps again take up my interview with this lady, and also pass in review, the different ways of killing time at Paris in the *grande monde*, where

the greatest and most vain conspiracies are continually formed against it.—

A SATURDAY SERMON.

"Withdraw thy feet from thy neighbour's house, lest he be weary of thee and so hate thee."
—PROVERBS, XXV. 17.

It should give us an exalted opinion of the wisdom of Solomon, that he was able when surrounded by the pomp of royalty and the pride of power, to penetrate so far into the pleasures and pains of others, and to give such appropriate counsels for the government of common life. Some of the injunctions of holy writ are said to have been intended only for those to whom they were addressed, and to have been useful only when they were delivered; the present text appears to be of a different character, it is one of those general precepts which are of universal utility, and contains advice that might be given in our own time without impropriety, though perhaps without effect; for we are so little able to judge of ourselves, that many to whom the admonition applies most strongly, will pass it over unheeded, or will clearly discern the force and truth of the general proposition, and point out exemplifications among their neighbours, without ever suspecting that the royal injunction is violated in their own persons, and that the penalty of disobedience is suspended over them. Perhaps even he who is now with great self-complacency endeavouring to awaken attention, and is complaining of the apathy of others, might be cited as a most striking instance of the consequences arising from frequent offences.

There are many whose good qualities would always procure them a welcome reception at the houses of their friends, if they would learn not to appear too often nor to stay too long. By a slight attention to two rules, they may add much to their own happiness, by preventing uneasiness in their associates.

1st. *Never make a friend's house a mere lounging place.* Some persons when they have an hour or two which they are unable to dispose of agreeably, seek the society of others as a refuge from themselves. If they were sure of finding others in the same situation, this

would be a mutual accommodation; but as this can never be ascertained, we should avoid multiplying our visits when we have no hope of communicating pleasure or instruction. If we are gratified by visiting a friend, we should endeavour to make our intercourse pleasant to him, and should not suffer it to grow stale by too frequent repetition. The vivacity and freshness of novelty ought never to be lost, but when the freedom of intimacy banishes restraint and the fulness of confidence prevents satiety.

2d *Never remain after your own pleasure ceases.* I give this rule, not as being the most definite, but as being readily followed, because we can easily ascertain the state of our own feelings. It is not irrelevant, for pleasure or weariness is generally reciprocal.

It may be thought that such a rule would be observed without difficulty; but there are many who transgress from a dislike to the exertion necessary for a change of place; others wait in expectation of pleasure which has not appeared, or watch for that which has passed away.

These rules may be of advantage to those, whose society is calculated to please in general; but there are others whom no admonitions would reach, and who are scarcely tolerable except as passing acquaintances. By the visits of such I have often been tormented, but I was immediately led to these reflections by a late occurrence which exemplified strongly the truth of Solomon's counsel.

The business connected with the close of the year has for some time prevented me from reading any other books than the journal and ledger; but after much wearisome labour, I yesterday arrived at the conclusion of my toils just after dark, and hastened home to enjoy an evening of domestic happiness. After romping awhile with my children and indulging the tenderness of a father, I resolutely refused to play any more, being anxious to read a late publication which had been highly recommended to me. I had succeeded in collecting my thoughts and concentrating my attention, and had just found that my expectations had not been raised too high, when a rap at the door announced a visitant, and Mr. Grayson entered the room. My heart died within me when I beheld him, for

past experience gave me no reason to hope that his conversation would be agreeable or his stay short. After the usual discussion of the past, present and probable future state of the weather, and after complimenting me for the twentieth time upon the rapid growth of my boy and his great resemblance to his mother, he entered into a dissertation upon the embarrassments of trade and the mismanagement of the national bank. At first I was pleased with this, because as his speeches were longer my approbation was less frequently demanded, and I was left somewhat at liberty to follow my own thoughts; but after he warmed with the subject, he was no longer satisfied with a nod of assent, but by impassioned looks and violent gestures called for a more definite profession of agreement, and a louder expression of indignant astonishment. I was determined not to increase the length of my torment by opposing any thing that was said, but suffered the torrent to rage on and exhaust itself. But it was soon succeeded by something still worse, for he became humorous and witty. I was by no means in a state propitious to a display of this kind, and no one who has not experienced it, can imagine the bitterness with which my heart was filled, while I endeavoured to array my face in smiles, that I might not be deficient in civility to my guest.

Thus passed the whole evening. He occasionally gave me some prospect of his departure, which proved to be false, till hope deferred almost made the heart sick, and I began to hate him. The watchman crying eleven at length relieved me, and I thought all was not lost. I again took my book, but the season had now gone by: my attention was dissipated, I was sleepy and was ill at ease from the consciousness that I had lost my temper as well as my time. After sleeping some time with the book before me, I retired to rest in despair. This morning in looking over Proverbs, I was arrested by the verse I have copied, and determined to make it the text of a sermon.

Let all who are desirous that their appearance should give pleasure, carefully examine when their visits are gratifying, and when they withdraw an unwilling attention from necessary business or cast

a restraint upon the freedom of domestic intercourse.

YORICK.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors—The following exquisite lines from the pen of Madam de Stael, are not I believe generally known, and perhaps were never translated. I send them for insertion in your paper, with a hope that some "*kindred spirit*," having a heart to feel the refined and delicate sentiments they convey, and powers of song, capable of doing them justice, will favour you with a translation worthy of the original.—W.

Les Dangers de l'Indifférence.

A votre âge souvent on ignore, Sophie,
D'un lien fortuné la douceur infinie;
Mais un jour vous saurez quel tourment est le
cœur,
Quand un vrai sentiment n'en fait pas le bon-
heur;
Lorsque sur cette terre on se sent delaissé,
Qu'on n'est d'aucun mortel la première pen-
sée;
Lorsque l'on peut souffrir sans que sur ses
malheurs
Aucun mortel jamais ne répande des pleurs,
On se désintéresse à la fin de soi même;
On cesse de s'aimer si quelqu'un ne nous
aime;
Et d'insipides jours l'un sur l'autre entassés,
S'écoulent lentement, et sont vite effacés.
Ne pensez pas non plus qu'il suffise, Sophie,
De songer au bonheur à la fin de sa vie;
Celui qu'on goûte alors du passé doit venir;
Ceux qui nous ont aimé peuvent seuls nous
chérir.
C'est par le don heureux des jours de la jeu-
nesse,
Qu'on mérite l'amour jusque dans la vieil-
lesse.
Le cœur qui fut à nous vit de ses souvenirs,
Et les prend quelquefois pour de nouveaux
plaisirs.

Statistics.

FRANCE.

Official Account of the Population of France.

Ain	322,077	Aveyron	331,373
Aisne	442,989	Bouches-du-Rh.	293,235
Allier	260,266	Calvados	505,420
Alpes (Basses)	146,994	Cantal	251,436
Alpes (Hautes)	124,763	Charente	326,885
Ardeche	290,833	Charente Inferieur	392,898
Ardennes	251,589	Cher	228,158
Arriege	222,827	Correze	254,271
Aube	238,819	Corse	174,702
Aude	240,993	Cote d'Or	355,436
		Cotes-du-Nord	519,620
		Creuse	226,224
		Dordogne	424,113
		Doubs	240,550
		Drome	253,472
		Eure	421,481
		Eure-et-Loire	265,996
		Finistere	452,895
		Gard	322,844
		Garonne (Haute)	367,551
		Gers	286,497
		Gironde	514,462
		Hierault	299,999
		Ille-et-Vilaine	508,344
		Indre	204,721
		Indre-et-Loire	275,071
		Isere	471,660
		Jura	292,883
		Landes	240,146
		Loire-et-Cher	213,482
		Loire	315,858
		Loire (Haute)	268,202
		Loire Inferieur	407,827
		Loiret	285,595
		Lot	268,149
		Lot-et-Garonne	326,127
		Lozere	143,249
		Maine-et-Loire	404,487
		Manche	581,425
		Marne	311,017
		Marne (Haute)	237,789
		Mayence	332,253
		Meurthe	365,810
		Meuse	284,703
		Morbihan	403,423
		Moselle	349,697
		Nievre	232,263
		Nord	837,386
		Oise	383,507
		Orne	425,920
		Pais-de-Calais	570,338
		Puy-de-Dome	542,834
		Pyrennees (Bas.)	383,502
		Pyrennees (Ha.)	198,763
		Pyrennees (Ori.)	126,626
		Rhin (Bas.)	439,275
		Rhin (Haute)	336,940
		Rhone	340,980

Soane (Haute)	300,136
Soane-et-Loire	471,457
Sarthe	410,380
Seine	657,170
Seine-et-Marne	304,068
Seine-et-Oise	430,972
Seine-et-Inferieur	642,948
Sevres (Deux)	254,105
Somme	495,058
Tarn	295,885
Tarn-et-Garonne	230,514
Var	283,296
Vaucluse	305,832
Vendee	268,746
Vienne	253,048
Vienne (Haute)	243,195
Vosges	334,169
Yonne	326,324

Total 28,968,043

SOUTH AMERICA.

The following is No. 2, of the Appendix [D] to the Documents of Messrs. Rodney and Graham, on South American affairs—showing the productions, manufactures, and branches of commerce, of the free intendencies and their dependencies.

BUENOS AYRES.—Grain, hides, tallow, wool, hair, horns. These are an inexhaustible supply of commercial resources. The trade with the Pampas Indians alone in montas, wool, salt, bridle reins, and feathers, exceed the sum of 100,000 dollars per annum.

PARAGUAY.—Wood of a superior quality of many varieties; the herb mati, tobacco, guambe, and pesaba for cables, honey and molasses, dried sweetmeats, sugar, rice, cotton cloths, various kinds of gums and raisins, beautiful birds.

CORDOVA.—Grain, hides, woollen and cotton cloths; raising of mules and herbs; excellent lime; minerals of gold and silver.

MENDOZA.—Dried fruits of many different kinds, wines and brandy, grain, cattle, woollen cloths, and wagons for the transportation of commodities to Chili, Buenos Ayres and other provinces; minerals of gold.

TUCUMAN.—Woods, grain, oranges, rice, mani, tobacco, honey, wax, excellent cheese, woollen and cotton cloths, raising of herbs, transportation of merchandise, and wagons.

SALTA.—The raising of herbs; mules, of which there are annually sent seventy or eighty thousand head to Peru; grain, sugar, honey, molasses, and brandies, wool of a superior quality, as also of the vacuna cloths of it, woods, minerals of gold and silver, copper, iron, and tin, sulphur, alum and vitriol.

CORIENTES.—Hides, hair, cotton, agi, mani of different kinds, honey, dried sweetmeats, sugar, charcoal, cotton and woollen cloths.

ENTRE RIOS AND BANDA ORIENTAL.—Ox hides, horse hides, deer skins, otter and chinchilla skins, tallow, dried and salt meat.

Buenos Ayres, April 21, 1818.

Miscellany.

[The following report of a committee of the British parliament, will be particularly interesting at this time, when the subject has awakened so much attention in this country. It affords some hope, that the principles of legislation, which have been long established by the writers on political economy, are beginning to exert an influence on those who direct the operations of nations; and that the gradual abolition of the restrictions on commerce is at hand.]

Report on the Usury Laws.

The Select Committee appointed to consider of the effects of the laws which regulate or restrain the interest of money, and to report their opinions thereupon to the house; and who were empowered to report the minutes of the evidence taken before them; have, pursuant to the order of the house, examined the matters referred to them, and have agreed upon the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the laws regulating or restraining the rate of interest, have been extensively evaded, and have failed of the effect of imposing a maximum on such rate; and that of late years, from the constant excess of the market rate of interest above the rate limited by law, they have added to the expense incurred

by borrowers on real security, and that such borrowers have been compelled to resort to the mode of granting annuities on lives, a mode which has been made a cover for obtaining higher interest than a rate limited by law, and has further subjected the borrowers to enormous charges, or forced them to make very disadvantageous sales of their estates.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the construction of such laws, as applicable to the transactions of commerce as at present carried on, have been attended with much uncertainty as to the legality of many transactions of frequent occurrence, and consequently been productive of much embarrassment and litigation.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the present period, when the market rate of interest is below the legal rate, affords an opportunity peculiarly proper for the repeal of the said laws.

May 30, 1818.

Usury Laws.

Annapolis, Dec. 24.

"On the day before the adjournment of the legislature of Maryland, Mr. Brackenridge obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish the existing laws against usury, and to establish a legal rate of interest. This subject is one which has attracted the attention of several of the state legislatures; and one of the new states has provided for it by an article of its constitution. The prevailing opinion, both in Europe and America, is now decidedly against those laws; but the progress of correct thinking over error and prejudice is slow, and it is not until after repeated attacks that ancient habits and received opinions are changed."

Portsmouth, (N. H.) December 19.

VERMONT.—An act has passed relating to poor debtors, which allows them

to hold, exempt from execution, "ten sheep, and one year's product of said sheep, either of wool, yarn or cloth—the best swine, or the meat of said swine, and one cow, with sufficient forage for both sheep and cow."

News.

ENGLAND.—We notice with great regret the death, on the 5th November, of *Sir Samuel Romilly*. The English papers dwell with much feeling upon the virtues of his private life; but though his exemplary character as a son and a husband can never be regarded with indifference, we principally lament the loss of the independent legislator—the friend of justice and humanity. He was the most zealous advocate of an amelioration of the criminal code of Great Britain.

The Queen died on the 17th November.

Sir Gregor M'Gregor is said to have sailed from the Thames, with part of his expedition for South America.

The Isabella and Alexander, composing the expedition for the discovery of a north-west passage, have returned to Brinn Sound, Lerwick, without the loss of a man, or even with one on the sick list. Captain Ress' despatches reached the Admiralty on Wednesday se'nnight, and the following is a summary of their contents:—

They have completely succeeded in exploring every part of Baffin's Bay, and with the exception of errors in the latitudes and longitudes, of verifying the statements of that old and able navigator whose name it bears; and of ascertaining that no passage exists between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, through Davis's Strait and Baffin's Bay, the whole found to be surrounded by high land, extending to the north as far as lat. 77° 55', and long. 76° W.; and in the 74th degree of latitude, stretching westward as far as 85° 87' W. long. They traced the land the whole way down

to the Cape Walsingham of Davis, which they ascertained to lie in lat. 66°, and long. 68°; from thence they steered for Resolution Island, and then steered homeward. They have made many curious observations and discoveries. There now only remains to be discovered the termination, if it has one, of Middleton's Repulse Bay, and a few degrees to the northward of it, to determine whether Greenland be an island or joins America, and this might with ease be done from the northernmost station of the Hudson's Bay Company any one season.

FRANCE is about to be delivered from the actual presence of the "army of occupation;" a strong force, however, is to be placed on the neighbouring frontiers, in order to prevent any disturbances from the yet unsettled state of the government.

The French nation has suffered so severely from the effects of violent and ill directed attempts at reformation, that they would probably, even if entirely freed from foreign restraint, confine their efforts for freedom to the protection of the charter. By so doing they will secure the ground they have already gained, and may soon recover the waste of the past thirty years.

The sovereigns of continental Europe are less haughty in their claims of prerogative than they were some time ago; but (as a Liverpool paper observes) we can give but little credit to their good intentions, till the press is made free. There must be something "rotten in the state," when the voice of the people is suppressed, and truth can only pass when permitted by the police.

SPAIN.—Ferdinand is said to be extremely anxious to fit out his long threatened armament against South America. He is however thrown into considerable embarrassment, not only by the poverty of the treasury, but by the demand of the United States go-

vernment that he should send a sufficient force to keep the Florida Indians in order.

Public Affairs.

Fifteenth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Dec. 21.—The annual report of the commissioner of the revenue, respecting direct tax and internal duties, was received.

The bill to enable the people of Alabama to form a constitution, &c. was read the second time.

A letter was received from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting statements of the sales of the public lands.

Dec. 22.—A bill regulating passenger ships and vessels, was received from the other house, twice read, and referred.

The consideration of the bill to erect the Alabama territory into a state was resumed, but not concluded.

Dec. 23.—A memorial was presented from the religious society of Friends, in the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, praying for the adoption of measures for the civilization and improvement of the Indians; which was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

A bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the support of the U. S. navy for 1819, was received and read.

The bill from the committee on the judiciary, prescribing the mode of settling controversies between two or more states, was read a second time.

Dec. 24.—A memorial was received from the New York society for promoting the manumission of slaves, and protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated; which was read and referred to a committee on the subject of slaves.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year 1819 was read a second time and committed.

The committee on public lands were instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the state of Mississippi certain portions of the public lands for the seat of government and for the support of seminaries of learning.

The secretary of the treasury was directed to lay before the Senate information relative to the effect upon the receipts into the treasury of the act of 18th April last, to suspend for a limited time the forfeiture of lands; and the probable effect of continuing it one year.

Dec. 28.—A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting the documents respecting our relations with Spain, requested by the Senate on the 17th inst.

Dec. 30.—The committee on naval affairs were instructed to inquire whether the rules for the naval service, communicated to the Senate by the President on the 20th April last, are conformable to the provisions of the act adding to the navy department a board of commissioners; whether they interfere with other acts of Congress; whether they are expedient; and whether any legislative provision may be necessary to give them the force of law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 21.—Mr. Campbell, from a select committee, reported a bill to provide for taking the fourth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; which was twice read and committed.

The select committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill establishing a separate territorial government for the southern part of the territory of Missouri; which was twice read and committed.

The military committee reported a bill "concerning the military establishment of the United States." [This bill proposes a modification of parts of the staff of the army, without reducing it.]

A report was received from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement of the sales of public lands during the year 1817, and the three first quarters of the year 1818, which had been intended to accompany the annual report from the treasury, but was not then prepared.

The bill from the Senate to extend the laws of the United States within the state of Illinois, was twice read and committed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year 1819. This bill contains the following items:

For pay of officers and seamen	\$1,270,333	50
Provisions	594,037	50
Medicines and all expenses of		
sick	36,000	
Repairs of vessels	350,000	
Contingent expenses . . .	300,000	
Repairs of navy yards, docks,		
&c.	100,000	
Completing medals and swords	7,500	
Pay and subsistence of marine		
corps	122,898	
Clothing the same	2,038	10
Military stores for do. . .	1,087	58
Contingent expenses . . .	18,600	

The bill was then reported to the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Dec. 22.—The committee of ways and means reported a bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States

during the year 1819; which was twice read and committed.

The military committee laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, respecting the alterations proposed to be made, by a bill now before the house, in the military establishment; which was referred to the committee of the whole, to whom the bill was referred.

The bill to authorize the people of Michigan territory to elect a delegate to Congress, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1819, was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Dec. 23.—The committee of ways and means, who were specially instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing goods, on which the duty had been paid or secured, to be transported coastwise, to one or more districts within the United States, without loss or debenture, made a report against the expediency of this measure; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smith of Maryland reported a bill to increase the duty on cotton imported into the United States, and to prohibit the allowance of drawback on the exportation of gunpowder: which was twice read.

Dec. 24.—The committee on public lands reported a bill supplementary to the act admitting the state of Indiana into the union; which was twice read and committed.

The committee of ways and means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing by law, the commissioner of the revenue to appoint an agent in each of the counties of the several states, to receive the tax due thereon to the general government, on lands which are or may be sold for the nonpayment of the said tax.

The committee on roads and canals were instructed to inquire into the expediency of completing the road from Cumberland to Wheeling.

The committee on naval affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing by law, the purchase of the timber, particularly live oak, necessary for building twenty sloops or other small vessels of war.

On motion of Mr. Lincoln, the committee on Indian affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that it be the duty of the several public agents employed by the United States to transact business with the Indian tribes, to obtain all the information in their power relative to the population, manners and customs, history, languages, or any thing peculiar to said tribes, and report the same annually to the secretary of war.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, it was resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to lay before this house, if in his opinion the same should not be inconsistent with the public interest, copies of the cor-

respondence, if any, between the department of war and the governor of Georgia, in answer to the letter of the latter to the former, dated June 1, and communicated to this house on the 12th instant; and also the correspondence, if any, between the department of war and general Andrew Jackson, in answer to the letter of the latter of 7th May, also communicated to this house on the 12th instant.

The engrossed bill authorizing the election of a delegate to Congress from the Michigan territory, was passed, and sent to the Senate.

The resolution from the Senate, directing a survey of certain parts of North Carolina, was passed.

Dec. 28.—The President of the United States transmitted a report of such further correspondence and proceedings, in relation to our affairs with Spain, as it is consistent with the public interest to divulge.—The message, report, and documents accompanying it, (comprising a volume of about 360 pages,) were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

It was resolved, that the committee on post offices and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the post-master general to contract for the transportation of the mail by steam boats, or otherwise, on navigable waters, in the same manner that he is authorized to contract for the transportation of the mail by land.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from Thomas Dunn, the serjeant at arms of this house, stating that John Anderson has instituted a suit against him on a charge of false imprisonment, in consequence of his having arrested and held in custody the said John Anderson, under an order of the house; which letter was referred to the judiciary committee.

Dec. 28.—The committee on the judiciary reported a bill authorizing and requesting the speaker, to employ such counsel as he may think proper, to defend the suit brought by John Anderson against Thomas Dunn; and that the expenses be defrayed out of the contingent fund of the house: which was concurred in.

The bill reported at the last session, authorizing a subscription to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, being called as the order of the day, Mr. Tucker of Va. after stating that the gentleman (Mr. M'Lane, of Del.) who reported this bill, and who was particularly interested in its discussion, was absent from the house, as one of the bank committee; and that the information directed by a resolution of the last session to be collected by the secretary of the treasury, on the subject of internal improvements, had not yet been received respecting the Chesapeake and Delaware canal; moved that the committee of the whole, to whom the bill had been referred, be discharged therefrom, and that it be referred to the committee on internal improvement; which was done.

Graham's Report.

MR. GRAHAM TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

City of Washington, 5th Nov. 1818.

SIR—Mr. Rodney having undertaken to draw up, for our joint signature, a report respecting the present situation of the country we recently visited under the orders of the President, and circumstances having prevented him from presenting it to me for perusal, until his late arrival in this city, I was not aware, until then, that I should have occasion to present to you my individual views on that subject. But, on an attentive perusal of the paper he drew up, I found that, although there was not perhaps any important fact on which we essentially differed, yet that some were stated of which I was not aware; and that we had taken views which it might be difficult to combine during the short time then allowed to us, and of which it might be proper that you should be put in possession. Under these circumstances, I thought it better to submit to the disadvantage of hastily throwing my observations together, and of presenting them separately, than to ask him to derange the general tenor of his report by introducing them into it.

The arrival of Mr. Bland, who will necessarily make a separate report, will, I trust, reconcile the President to the course I have taken, as, from a combined view of what we individually state, he may, perhaps, be better enabled to draw his own inferences as to the actual situation and future prospects of the country we visited, than from any joint report in which we could all have agreed, as, under ordinary circumstances, that must have been the result of a compromise of opinions, and would probably have excluded some facts, or some views, which one or the other of us will, in the mode now adopted, present to you.

In my particular situation, however, I thought it less necessary to go into detail, as I knew that the report of Mr. Rodney would furnish information on points which I omit.

With great respect, I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN GRAHAM.

The Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

The country formerly known as the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, extending from the north-western sources of the river La Plata to the southern cape of America, and from the confines of Brazil and the ocean to the ridge of the Andes, may be considered as that which is called "The United Provinces of South America."

Under the royal government, it was divided into the intendencies or provinces of Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Cordova, Salta, Potosi, Plata, Cochabamba, La Paz, and Puno. Subsequently to the revolution, in the year 1814, another division was made; and from the pro-

vinces of Cordova, Salta, and Buenos Ayres, were taken those of Cayo or Mendoza, Tucuman, Corientes, Entre Rios, and the Banda Oriental. The others, it is believed, retained their former boundaries, and with the exception of Paraguay, are generally called "Upper Peru."

This widely extended country embraces almost every variety of climate and soil, and is capable of almost every variety of production. A large part of it, however, particularly on the west side of the river La Plata, and southerly towards cape Horn, is deficient in wood, even for fuel, and in water; that which is found is generally brackish.

Although three centuries have passed by since the Spaniards made their first settlement in this country, and some considerable towns and cities have grown in it, yet its general improvement and population have by no means kept pace with them; for the lower provinces have been almost entirely abandoned to the immense herds of cattle which graze on their plains, and require only the partial care of a comparatively few herdsmen; and the inhabitants of Upper Peru have been engaged more generally in the business of mining than was favourable to improvement or population. Certain small districts, having peculiar advantages, are said to be well cultivated, and very productive: but agriculture has, in general, been very much neglected. It is, in a great degree, confined to the vicinity of the towns and cities, and may be said to limit its supplies to their demands. This state of things, combined with the regulations of the former government, the influence of climate, and the force of example, has stamped the character of indolence on that class of society usually considered as the labouring class. The same causes have not operated, at least not with the same force, upon the other inhabitants of the country, hence they are more industrious and more active. Their manners are social, friendly, and polite. In native talents they are said to be inferior to no people; and they have given proofs that they are capable of great and persevering efforts; that they are ardently attached to their country, and warmly enlisted in the cause of its independence.

It is not necessary for me to enter into a detail of the causes which led to the revolution in 1810. The most immediate perhaps are to be found in the incidents connected with the two invasions of the country by the British in the years 1805 and 1806, and in the subsequent events in Spain, as they had a direct tendency to show to these people their own strength, and the incapacity of Spain, to give them protection or enforce obedience. The groundwork was, however, laid in the jealous and oppressive system adopted at a more early period by the kings of Spain, whose policy it seemed to be, to keep within as narrow limits as circumstances would permit, the intelligence, wealth and population, of that part of America subject to their dominion, as the surest means of pre-

serving an empire, which they considered the great source of their wealth and power.

The revolution having been auspiciously commenced in the city of Buenos Ayres, was warmly and zealously supported by the great mass of the people descended from the Spaniards; but the native Spaniards, as well those domesticated in the country as those in the service of the king, were almost all opposed to it, particularly at the time, and under the circumstances it took place. Dissensions were the immediate result, and their long standing jealousy and distrust of each other, have by subsequent events been heightened into deadly hostility, which time alone can wear away. These dissensions have been considered as one of the causes that produced those which subsequently took place amongst the patriots themselves, and which have been most serious obstacles to the progress of the revolution. Other obstacles, however, have been presented by the royal government in Peru, which has hitherto not only been able to maintain itself there, but has found means, by enlisting the native Peruvians into its service, to send at different times considerable armies into the upper provinces on the La Plata, where the war has been carried on from the commencement of the revolution to the present day with various success; the great extent and peculiar character of the country, and the want of resources, having prevented either party from making a blow decisive of the contest. When we came away, the advantage in that quarter was on the side of the Spaniards, as they were in possession of the provinces of Upper Peru, which had, to a certain degree at least, joined in the revolution, and some of which are represented in the Congress. Every where else they have been obliged to yield up the government and abandon the country, or submit to the ruling power. The peculiar situation of Monte Video, on the east side of the river La Plata, open to the sea, and strongly fortified, enabled the Spanish naval and military forces, at an early period in the revolution, to make a stand there; they were ultimately obliged to surrender it; not, however, until long protracted, and perhaps ill directed efforts on the part of the assailants, had given rise to many jarring incidents between those who came from the opposite shores of the river, probably the effect, in part at least, of ancient jealousies, kept alive by the individual interest of particular leaders.

(To be continued.)

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